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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

AFTER all the cyclones and hail, Nebraska will harvest the largest crop in her history.

POLITICAL enthusiasm drops as the thermometer rises, and even editorial interviews fall flat on the listening ear.

OMAHA wants more light, but it does not want to pay double the rates charged other cities of its size and population.

The rush to the mountain and seaside continues, but an editor on a vacation still remains as great a curiosity as the bearded woman.

MR. GOULD laughs heartily over the telegraphers' strike; but he may change his tune if customers of the Western Union hold it legally liable for damages on account of delays and mistakes occurring, in consequence of its failure to transmit dispatches promptly and correctly.

Less than three weeks remain before the petitions designating paving materials to be used in our alleys must be handed in. Property owners in the districts ordered paved should lose no time in indicating their preference in terms that will leave no loop hole for another Colorado stone job in the city council.

To talk of immediately paying off the national debt is buncombe. The debt cannot be wiped out until 1907, when the last of the bonds mature. A portion is payable now, and another portion in 1891. If the entire debt could be cancelled in the next ten years, it would be the height of folly to borrow money at from 6 to 10 percent to pay off bonds which carry interest averaging less than 3 percent.

AFTER a long dispute the pool agents at Chicago have definitely decided upon the status of the tomato. A dispute as to its freight classification having arisen, a majority has finally settled that the tomato is not a vegetable, but a fruit, and it must therefore pay the higher tariff for freight under that class. If the rate had been higher for vegetables, the railroads would have readily fallen into line with the botanists.

THE Philadelphia Times has sized up correctly the situation at Greystone in the following language: "1. Mr. Tilden will gladly accept the nomination for the presidency—if he can get it. 2. He will write one of the best of political epistles, to be read in convention, declining the nomination—if he can't get it. 3. He will continue to maintain his proclaimed indifference about the presidential nomination, and prove that he doesn't care a button about it by—doing his level best to bunch a Tilden majority in convention. The foregoing three points cover the whole ground of Mr. Tilden's attitude on the presidency, and all other reports are bogus. Copyright not applied for."

THERE is something more than a mere question of paving materials involved in the present contest between our citizens and the council. The issue is simply one of honest government, and the suppression of jobbery and Tweedism in Omaha. We have entered upon a system of public improvements whose extension and completion means the expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The contracts already ordered and now pending aggregate nearly \$500,000 and the next five years, if the plans mapped out are carried into execution, will witness great strides on the part of this city towards a metropolitan appearance. But future improvements depend entirely upon a favorable public sentiment. Our charter has wisely placed in the hands of our citizens the voting of the money necessary to extend public works. The powers of the council and board of public works in this respect are merely supervisory, and no funds apart from those raised from ordinary taxation can be collected for paving and sewerage purposes.

It is safe to say that if the decision of the courts upholds the bold defiance of public sentiment which has been hurled in the faces of our citizens by the present city council, no more bonds of any nature will be voted by our tax payers until every rogue who has disgraced his constituents in public office, has been retired to private life. The council which is superior to the demands of the people will not again be permitted to disburse the moneys raised by taxation for public improvements or to disgrace the name of this city by corrupt collusion with jobbers and plunderers. If Omaha is met at the very outset of its new career with a combination whose only aim is to enrich itself at the expense of the city, our tax payers will take good care that the opportunities for such swindling schemes shall be as few as possible. The success of the ringsters in this case will mean a stop for several years to come of public improvements in this city.

CONTENDING FORCES.

One of the great problems of this age of invention and progress is the adjustment of the relations between labor and capital. The introduction of labor saving machinery and the general use of steam and electricity as motors have revolutionized the worlds of labor and commerce. Individual effort has been supplanted by concentrated capital. The trades which formerly employed millions of skilled mechanics under a host of employers are now carried on by huge corporations and men of immense wealth. The individual mechanic has now become only a part of a great machine which fixes and regulates his wages or throws him altogether out of employment. The tendency of the age is towards concentration of capital and centralization of power. The railroad, the telegraph and every great line of industry are monopolized by millionaires whose sole aim and object is the heaping up of more wealth. As a consequence concentrated capital is met by organized labor. Trades unions and labor organizations are pooling issues and enforcing fair treatment by the withdrawal of labor from active service. Strikes, which ought to be the last resort of underpaid and overworked men, are as often resorted to on trivial grounds, and hardship is inflicted upon both capitalists and laboring men without due cause.

The strike of the telegraph operators has aroused the country to the fact that a conflict between a great corporation like the Western Union and its ten thousand skilled operators may inflict irreparable loss upon the commercial and industrial classes, besides causing great inconvenience and confusion. While the telegraph company has vast capital at its command and seems disposed to inflict any amount of injury upon the public, rather than to yield to the demands of the operators; the latter also profess to be able to hold out for an indefinite period. It is asserted, and on good authority, that the operators are a branch of the Knights of Labor, who number a million and a half of members in the United States, each of whom will contribute toward the support of the strikers.

We have here, then, a war between the two giants of consolidated capital and organized labor. In such a conflict the public may be compelled for its self preservation to interfere. The control of the telegraph must be regarded as a great trust and not as a piece of property to be manipulated for stock-jobbing and speculation. The American people are entitled to the full benefits of the telegraph as much as they are to the unobstructed use of the mails. They will not long submit to paying money for messages "subject to delay" and liable to mutilation by the bunglers who are filling the places of competent operators. Even if the present conflict is satisfactorily settled, the people will insist that such strikes shall not occur again. They will demand that congress shall either purchase the telegraph lines and annex them to the post office or that it shall create courts of arbitration with absolute power to settle disputes as to wages and hours of labor between capitalists and workmen. Such courts do exist already in England and France, and their workings have proved satisfactory. So far as the telegraph is concerned, the only true remedy is the purchase of the lines by the government. It is unsafe for any country to trust its telegraphic system in private hands, and the more general its use, the more dangerous the power conferred. But the fact that the Knights of Labor, who now embrace a majority of skilled labor in the United States, are backing the telegraph operators, must convince every unprejudiced mind that sooner or later the country is likely to be convulsed in a struggle between capital and labor that will shake it to its foundation, unless prompt and effective measures are taken to avoid such a calamity.

CHARLES A. DANA is in favor of William Hollman, of Indiana, for the presidency on a platform of "the republican party must go."

TOWN TALK.

I had occasion to interview several of our leading merchants on the paving question and was much struck with the tone of their answers to my questions. The expressions of indignation against the course of the council were unanimous and the opposition to sandstone universal along the streets which have been ordered paved with that material. But with very few exceptions, heavy shippers begged that their names should not be given as opponents of the Colorado stone. "Don't quote me," was the ending of at least a dozen interviews. Said one of our heaviest wholesale merchants: "It is a gigantic scheme for swindling our people which is being forced through by open bribery and corruption, but I dare not denounce it publicly, and scores of merchants in Omaha are in the same boat. Why? Because we do not care to be ruined in business by incurring the enmity of the Union Pacific officials who are engineering the job. I refused to sign for sandstone in the first place, although I was very much pressed to do so by Horace Newman; but I cannot, much as I would like to, take an open hand in these injunctive proceedings. I have seen too many men broken up by fighting the railroads. But don't quote me." Another shipper said to me, "Every personal and business influence possible has been brought by the railroad officials to bear upon our merchants on this paving matter. Shelby and Newman are the principal railroad bulldozers and they have been cracking their whips over our heads for the last six weeks. I refused to sign for their miserable stuff but that is as far as I dare to go. Failing in bulldozing the merchants, the railroad officials trained their shot guns on the council and brought down nine men while Mayor Chase was captured by threats of impeachment if he dared to refuse his signature to the paving ordinances."

"But for Heaven's sake don't quote me." This was the universal ending of all conversations on the subject. One shipper said bitterly, "The railroad will be dictating next what kinds of clothes and shoes we are to wear. For years they compelled us to purchase our coal from the Rock Springs mines, they controlled our elevators and stock yards and informed our citizens that they shall have their streets with no material in which the company is not interested. If the Holy scheme had succeeded the Union Pacific would have had its fingers in our water works system with Shelby as the chief fagelman. Cushing's letter book contained some curious promises from Shelby in reference to the assistance which the great corporation prepared to give the shacks in carrying the elections and securing a city council which, like the present one, would override the wishes of the people."

"Things have got to such a pass now-a-days," said a prominent lawyer as he sat in front of the Paxton the other evening, "that we need a detective in every important trial to watch the jury. There are two or three professional jury fixers in Omaha. One of these who is well known by his connection with Union Pacific politics, particularly when the foreign vote is to be affected is always retained in criminal cases by a prominent attorney in our city to look after the jury and he generally does it in good shape too. A properly taken care of jury is better for the defendant than a score of lawyers and the best kind of a judge's charge."

The death of the short lived Omaha club has called out a good many comments. The general impression is that it was organized with too many stockholders, and that with ten original members the chances of its continuance would have been much better than with fifty. The scheme was too magnificent at the start, and called for too large an expenditure of money. The experience of other institutions of the kind has shown that a small beginning makes the best ending.

There are a good many pilgrims to Omaha of late, to feel the political pulse and to get pointers on the supreme judgment. Candidates are beginning to be as numerous as blackberries in the month of July. A prominent member of the legislature from the western portion of the state was in town the other day, and reported that John M. Thurston had tendered the supreme judgeship to Hamer, of Kearney, who has been connected with the anti-monopoly wing of the republican party. As a maker of supreme judges John hasn't been a pronounced success. His attempt to beat Hayward in the place of the late Judge Magaw was a rather dismal failure, not to mention his early trials when he ran for district judge of this district and was beaten by Savage. Speaking of Savage reminds me that there is an undercurrent in his favor among democrats, who believe he could be elected if he was disposed to run. "Way down deep," said a politician from Wahoo, "Judge Thurston will pull for Rees, when the time comes, although he has encouraged General Dillard to place himself in the hands of his friends. The general has a slight recollection how John nominated him not many years ago and had Judge Maxwell walk away with his scalp." Among the lawyers, the judicial campaign cuts a very big figure, but the weather is altogether too warm to excite much interest among the people.

The wholesale discharge of the conductors on the U. P. has caused a great deal of feeling among other employees on the road. There may have been some dishonest conductors but there are more rogues among the spotters than among the ticket takers. In fact there would have to be spotters to spot the spotters to keep them from pocketing money that they pretend to pay to conductors. To discharge worthy men on the mere report of herring sneaks, is to put an undeserved stigma upon their families. "Why don't they let out some of the bosses in U. P. headquarters, who have been getting rich out of all sorts of jobs along the road?" said a man who has been very high up in the U. P. "There are five men up there who pocket more every month than the whole army of conductors do in a year; but the spotters don't trouble them very much. Some day some of these honest and faithful servants will retire with a fortune, and their families will point with pride to their remarkable business success."

LITERARY NOTES.

THE MODERN AGE.

Many people regret the fact that the treasures of foreign literature are inaccessible to them because they have not mastered foreign languages sufficiently to be able to read in the original. To such people The Modern Age particularly recommends itself, as its able translations are opening up rich stores of fact and fiction which have hitherto lain unexplored by the great mass of American readers. The August number, for instance, contains translations from the French of Alfred de Musset and Ernest Legouve, from the Italian of Emilio d'Amico and Giacomo Leopardi, from the German of Rudolph Lindau, and from the Russian of Ivan Tourgenieff, besides the cream of the English monthlies, and editorial comment on many interesting subjects, grouped under the heads of "Savings and Doings," "Books and Book Men," and "Stage and Studio." All this is presented in an attractive form, and at the low price of \$1.60 per year. The magazine has deservedly met with a success which is accorded to few periodicals in the first year of their existence.—The Modern Age Publishing Co., New York City.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

For August opens with a very spirited discussion of the subject of "Moral Instruction in the Public Schools," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who offers a practical scheme for converting ethical instruction without reference to religious tenets, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who maintains that the Bible must be made the basis of all moral teaching. Henry D. Lloyd exposes the tricks and frauds of speculation in grain, which operate to make bread dear, and maintains that they should be repressed by law, as being flagrantly opposed to the public policy. "Woman in Politics," by ex-Surgeon-General Wm. A. Hammond, is a caustic discussion of certain facts of nervous organization which in his opinion render the female sex unfitted for participation in public affairs. Hon. Francis A. Walker reviews "Henry George's Social Fallacies," criticizing particularly his doctrines regarding land tenure and rent. The evils resulting from "Crude Methods of Legislation," both national and state, are pointed out by Simon Sterne, who advocates the adoption of certain rules of legislative procedure which, in English practice, have been found to serve as an effective barrier, both against lobbying and against

the mischief of ill-considered law-making. Charles F. Wingate writes of "The Unsatisfactory Homes of the Rich," and there is a joint discussion of "Science and Prayer," by President Calista Anderson and Thaddeus B. Wakeman. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

PERSONALITIES.

Admiral Porter is said to be a naval dodo. Dennis Kearney admires George Francis Train. So does George.

Senator J. Brown, of Georgia, drinks out of a pitcher instead of a glass.

Dr. Mary Walker says she expects to live long enough to get elected to congress.

Dr. Greene S. Apple lives in Wisconsin. Sour is supposed to be his middle name.

M. De Lesseps wants to dig one more canal before he dies. He always bets on spades.

Charles Wyndham, the actor, was not laughed at in San Francisco. Hence these tears.

Silko, Nev., has a Chinese bloated monopoly. Hop Sing has purchased the water works.

Another postoffice which acted to be called Hutton has had to be content with "Hattoff."

"Goulds," the authoress, is suffering from overwork. She probably tried to write more than one novel a day.

Daniel O'Connell's birthplace is a neglected ruin. It must look something like a once prosperous mining town.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, has been called a buffoon by Henry Waterson. Carter has not yet challenged Henry.

John Arneson Knox, of Texas, will hereafter fight all his duels with a paste pot and a pair of scissors, says the Philadelphia Press.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is a bitter opponent of superstition, but he carries a horse chestnut in his pocket as a protection from rheumatism.

Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Kentucky congressman, is taller than her husband, with a red-dish complexion and Scotch-Irish type of features.

Tabor, of Colorado, is president at last—of the Denver Exposition. He will exhibit a copy of his record in congress and one of his red night shirts.

Henry James is spoken of by a London newspaper as "a cultivated Yankee, without imagination." When Mr. James read that he felt as if he had shot "James."

Proctor Knott, candidate for governor of Kentucky, has a fiery red face, snowy white hair and mustache, and beautiful blue eyes. The national colors are all there.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinoitch has been accused for interference with the duties of the governor of Turkestan. Part of his name got away in the excitement.

The Marquis of Landsdown will sail for Canada in October, and assume the duties of governor-general. He will bring with him his lady and underclothing and cut-throats.

Mrs. Charles A. Dana is a charming lady, past the middle age, with gray hair and fair skin. She has fine, expressive eyes, dresses with taste, and is an excellent conversationalist.

Henry Ward Beecher has taken the wings of morning and will try to lose himself in the continuous woods where rolls the Oregon and he would sound the merriment of his own lectures.

Duke di Pipaldi, who has just died in Rome, where he owned the Fornesina Palace, began life as a scullion in Marshal Narvaez's kitchen. He then became a barber, and then a lover of the vulgar Queen Christina, who made him a Duke.

The Wonderful Northwest.

St. Louis Republic.

Mr. D. Wishart, general passenger agent of the Frisco line, returned yesterday from Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, where he spent a week or so. He went up to the northwest on a sight-seeing expedition, and finds it to be a great country. Winnipeg is a city now with a population of some 25,000, and is only about ten years old. It was formerly known as Fort Garry, the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Fur Trading company, being the outfitting and furnishing headquarters for the numerous trading posts in the northwestern British possessions. Mr. Wishart went all through the immense store of the Hudson Bay company, and says that it is an establishment that would do credit to any city.

They carry enormous stocks of all kinds of goods, and do a business involving several million pounds sterling annually. Both loads of their goods are sent many hundreds of miles through the navigable waters northwest of Winnipeg. Manitoba has a tremendous immigration boom, and Winnipeg has received great benefits, as it has been the outfitting point for emigrants on their arrival by rail in that country. Railroads are the chief feature in that province. The Canadian Pacific railway company have but recently built several lines diverging east, west, north and south from Winnipeg. They have several hundred miles of road now completed and in operation, and are fast

CLOSING THE GAP.

between Montreal and the Pacific ocean. The intention of the Canadian Pacific Company is to have their line completed between these two points, a distance of 2,000 miles, inside of the next two years, the company operating railways in the province of Manitoba at this time, having received large subsidies and special privileges from the government of the Dominion.

Mr. Wishart says the city of Winnipeg is very substantially built, the buildings being of modern architecture, and principally of stone and brick. He was pointed out a very handsome residence in Winnipeg which was built of St. Louis pressed brick, each brick in this building having cost the owner ten cents. This is one of the handsomest residences in Winnipeg. The price of property is very high, figures ranging from \$300 to \$1,500 per front foot in the business center. Large fortunes have been made here within the last two or three years.

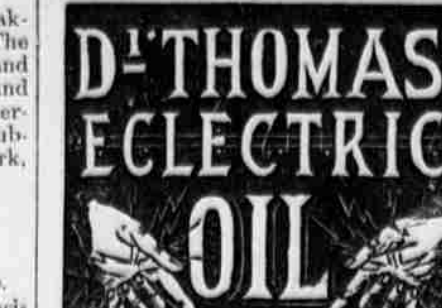
Mr. Wishart's cousin, who he visited in Winnipeg, has been one of the lucky ones.

The thermometer was about 40 degrees when Mr. W. left Winnipeg on Monday morning. It remains cool throughout the summer. The winter begins the latter part of October, and as a rule they have good sleighing up to the middle of March. Several times last winter the mercury fell as low as

FORTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

The people, however, pride themselves on the splendid winter weather of the country, the atmosphere being very dry but with few severe storms. Another remarkable thing is their twilight. One can read a newspaper without any artificial light at 9:30 p. m., and in the morning at 2:30, so clear is the twilight. Of the curiosities they have there is what is known as the Red river cart. There is not a particle of iron about them. Oxen are principally used to haul them. To each cart one ox is hitched and works single, harnessed like the horses here. These carts are principally used by the half-breeds, who predominate in the frontier country.

Mr. Wishart was told that it is no rare thing to see trains of these Red river carts, numbering twenty-five wagons to a train, each having its ox, all being lashed together and loaded with goods, often come a distance of 700 miles into Winnipeg for trading purposes. A train of this kind can be handled by one man, the oxen be-



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ing so thoroughly broken. They had been having a dry spell in Manitoba up to the middle of this month, but rains have set in and the season promises a very large crop of spring wheat, which is the principal grain raised. The spring wheat harvest does not commence until the latter part of August.

Sixty miles west of Winnipeg there is a large Mennonite settlement, which is reported as having very fine and extensive farms, and as fast becoming very wealthy.

The country, between St. Paul and St. Vincent, on the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, is a very magnificent wheat-growing district. There are wheat fields there thousands of acres in extent.

Mr. Wishart, with his wife, spent a day on Lake Minnetonka. There is quite a number of St. Louis people at the different hotels on the lake, but the weather so far has been too cool to be very enjoyable. Large preparations are being made by the hotel-keepers for a big business. Mr. Wishart found the passenger travel very heavy on all the roads he went over while north, being principally excursion and emigration business. Mr. Wishart has been absent just two weeks, and had a very pleasant and interesting trip.

The Greatest Need of the Working Class.

An editorial in the July Century says: "It would seem that the working classes, in their endeavor to improve their lot in life, have largely misdirected their efforts, by seeking too exclusively to increase their income instead of trying to get more happiness out of the income they now receive."

For a generation past, the workmen of all civilized countries have striven by every means they could devise to raise their wages, in the evident belief that wages could be raised even in opposition to economic forces and natural laws, and in the further belief that a sufficient increase was the one thing needful to make them happy. In these endeavors, too, they have had the sympathy, and so far as possible, the assistance of their friends in the higher ranks of society; and so exclusively have the efforts of both been turned in this direction that the labor question has come to be almost synonymous with the question of raising wages.

"Now it is certainly desirable that the incomes of the mass of men should be increased wherever an increase is possible, and it is especially desirable in the case of manual laborers, whose present incomes are so small. But it is clear to all instructed minds that the machinery of trades unions and strikes, and schemes for state aid to industry, and all the other devices that have been proposed to increase the laborer's earnings can do comparatively little toward accomplishing their purpose, and the history of the past thirty years shows very clearly that they have done but little."

In the course of the article the editor remarks as follows: "It seems to us that what the workmen most need, for the present at least, is to learn better how to use the income they now receive."

Of course, if a man only earns enough to furnish himself and family the bare necessities of life, he can do little toward improving his lot till he has more pecuniary means. But many workmen earn more than the necessities of life, and are able to procure some of the comforts and even luxuries also. But in choosing the kind of comforts and luxuries they will enjoy, the mass of workmen show little wisdom; and it is here that the greatest improvement in their affairs is to be looked for. They are apt, especially the more ignorant of them, to prefer the coarser pleasures to the more refined, and the transient to the enduring; and it seems to us that by the choice of higher and more enduring pleasures, and by greater wisdom in using the means they have to secure such pleasures, their happiness can best be promoted."

Depend Upon It.

Mother Shipton's prophesies and Louisiana elections are very uncertain things, but Thomas' Electric Oil can be depended upon always. It cures aches and pains of every description.

Stout's Influence.

"Boss" Stout is credited with having powerful influence in the republican state convention," says THE OMAHA BEE. Well, Boss Stout ought to have powerful influence in the council chambers of the good republican party. He has just been awarded the contract for building a wing to the Capitol building at over \$41,000 more than the other fellows bid, and \$41,000 always has a powerful influence in a republican state convention in Nebraska. It does not go towards electing the ticket, but it insures the nomination. Yes, Stout has the influence.

The Polk Trial.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Argument on the Polk trial was concluded this afternoon. The judge will deliver his charge to the jury to-morrow.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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